

The Ohio Statesman

MANTYREY & MILLER, Publishers.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1863.

W. M. FETTERGILL & CO.

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston.

Are our agents in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Abolition and Secession Editors Agree in Abusing Democrats.

The Journal copies without credit a scurrilous article taken from the Richmond Enquirer, headed "Cox and Caroline." The only difference in the article of the secession paper and its Ohio extreme is, that the Journal calls the member who has been approved for six years in our midst, "the quivering little traitor." All the rest of the article is plagiarism from the abusive rebel sheet in Richmond. Not only does the Journal steal the articles of the rebels to pelt Democrats with, adopting them as its own, but it assumes their falsehood when it does not. It knows that Mr. Cox never made any such speech in Congress about "Caroline." It is a lie made out of whole cloth by the Richmond editor. The poetry quoted was read by Mr. Cox at the request of Mr. F. S. Cozzens (the author of the "Sparrowgrass papers"), at a meeting in New York City, and is one of the lyrics of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The "seductive wooing" in the poem, part of which is suppressed by the two editors, North and South, were observed when read, as it would be approved by any patriotic man. The poem is familiar to every one acquainted with Dr. Holmes's poetry; and the two editors advertising their own ignorance by attributing it to Mr. Cox, while they inadvertently pay him the compliment of being a poet of the first water. We copy for the benefit of the editor of the Journal this beautiful poem, and commend its spirit as far more Christian than the insane ravings for revenge which seems to inspire its columns:

DR. HOLMES'S ODE TO CAROLINE.

She has gone—she has left us in passion and pride—
Our stormy-headed sister, so long our side;
She has left her own home, her own country's glow,
And turned on her brother the face of a foe!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
We can never forget that our hearts have been one;
Our forehead has been sprinkled in Liberty's dew,
From the fountain of blood with the finger of flame!

You were always too ready to fire at a touch;
But we said "she is hearty—she does not mean much."
We have counted when you uttered some turbulent threat;
But friendship still whispered—"Forgive and forget!"

Has our love all died out? Have its altars grown cold?
Has the curse come at last which the fathers foretold?
Then nature must teach us the strength of the chain,
That her patient children would never be vain.

They may fight till the husbands are gored with their spears,
Till the harvest grows black as the rats in the soil,
Till the wolves and the catamounts swoop from their caves,
And the stark tracks the pirate, the fog of the waves.

In vain is the strife! When his fury is past,
Their fortunes must flow in one channel at last;
As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow
Roll mingled in peace through the valley below.

Our Union is river, lake, ocean, and sky;
Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die!
Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel,
The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal.

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
There are battles with fate that can never be won!
The star-flecked banner must never be furled,
For its blossoms of light are the hope of the world!

Go, then, our rash sister! Aft' and aloof,
Run wild in the sunshine away from our roof;
But when your heart aches and your feet have grown sore,
Remember the pathway that leads to our door!

"Two Noted Copperheads Arrested."

Under this beautiful and complimentary caption, that bitter and unscrupulous Abolition sheet, the Cincinnati Gazette, publishes a special dispatch, dated Indianapolis, March 26, stating that BAYLESS W. HANNA, a member of the Indiana Legislature, author of the Military Board bill, a member of the committee on Arbitrary Arrests, and law partner of Hon. D. W. VANHORN, had been, together with ROBERT HANNA, arrested on the absurd charge of cheering for JEFF. DAVIS, STONEWALL JACKSON, etc. The dispatch says that HANNA was in the guard house, and HANNA was out on his parole for forty-eight hours.

These arrests were made by military authority—probably by order of Gen. CANTRELL. The ridiculous charge alluded to is a mere pretext. The arrests were made because the accused were, in the elegant and polite language of the Cincinnati Gazette, "Two Copperheads" alias Democrats.

Trouble in Iowa.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated Des Moines, Iowa, March 23, says that most discouraging reports had reached there of the condition of affairs in Des Moines county in that State. A conflict of authority there had precipitated revolution. Blood had already been shed, and the end was not yet. The Governor (Kirkwood) had been appealed to, and he had called upon the Attorney-General of the State; but neither of these functionaries seemed disposed to act one way or the other in the matter. The conclusion appeared to be that the opposing parties would have to fight it out.

The Senate of New York voted on the 26th of March to give all the soldiers in the regiments of that State, whose term of enlistment expires this year, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars upon their enlistment, and a bounty of seventy-five dollars to new volunteer recruits.

COL. JAMES B. FAY, the new Provost Marshal General, was recently a member of Gen. McDowell's staff. He is a son of General Jacob Fay, of Illinois. Col. Fay will be remembered as the Collector at Chicago who was removed by President Buchanan. He is a West Point graduate. He covered the military service July 1, 1847, as a brevet second lieutenant of artillery. He was commissioned Captain in August, 1861, and attached to the Adjutant-General's department.

A Washington dispatch says nobody there understands the situation on the Mississippi. Nor here either.

Gen. Chace, commanding at Carthage, says a "Spartan" dispatch, sent an expedition to Rome on the Cumberland river, which returned on Wednesday night, March 24, having captured twenty-eight prisoners, among them a noted rebel Captain named Rose, together with seven wagons and thirty horses.

The Case of Hon. Otto Drexel.

Mr. DREXEL, last week, of the Ohio House of Representatives, as a substitute for the Wagon Secession resolutions, a series of resolutions on the state of the country, the modification of the Platform of the National Democracy. The substitute was voted down by the House, when Mr. Wagon at once offered a resolution to expel Mr. Drexel, for introducing it. No immediate action was had upon this resolution, and it was soon found that the requisite two-thirds vote to pass it could not be had. Mr. DREXEL, the Abolition member from Gallia, then introduced a substitute for Wagon's expulsion resolution, declaring Mr. D. to be an unfaithful associate for such behavior as himself, and proposing to withhold all fellowship from him! This was ruled out of order, after Mr. CONVERSE had clearly demonstrated its unparliamentary character. Then came the substitute of Mr. STANTON, an Abolitionist from Cincinnati, censuring Mr. D. This was materially modified, and some of its false charges were stricken out before the Administration members could all be whipped into the traces, and brought to its support. Late on Thursday night, it was adopted, under the gag in the shape of the previous question, as follows:

WHEREAS, Joint resolutions passed the other branch of the General Assembly strongly condemning the existing rebellion; and

WHEREAS, Otto Drexel, a member of this House, offered as a substitute thereto, a series of resolutions, reasonable in spirit, but in sentiment, and insulting alike to the country and those engaged in its defense; and

WHEREAS, It is declared in said resolutions that "the Constitution law, recently passed by Congress, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government, unconstitutional in its provisions, and dangerous to the liberties of the people;" and WHEREAS, Said resolutions further "deliberately" show that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority, and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State and the rights of her people; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, said resolutions invite attempted annexation of Federal law, and resistance by this State to Federal authority; and are calculated in their tendency to create division and rebellion among the people of this State; therefore be it further

Resolved, That for the introduction of these resolutions into this House, Otto Drexel be and is hereby declared as a promoter of sedition and treason, giving to every aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

The vote on these resolutions stood thus: Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Boone, Brachman, Bruch, Clarke, Cook, Farrell, Galloway, Galloway, Harrison, Hays, Hille, Hixon, Hixon, Huston, Johnston, Keck, Keyser of Noble, Krum, Latham, Lemen, Lind, Marsh, Masters, Montgomery, Myers, Norris, Odell, Osborn, Purcell, Randall, Reamy, Robb, Roberts, Rockwell, Scott, Sieg, Smith, Stanton, Stewart, Tiffany, Waller, Warner, Wells, West, Whitney, Wilkin, Wiggins, Woodbury, Zinn, Speak et al., 52.

NAYS—Aul, Buel, Chambers, Coover, Fee of Brown, Ferguson, Flag, Gribben, Holden, Keyser of Monroe, Loft, Moffett, Monroe, Olds, Reisinger, Sayler, Sierra, Taylor, Titus, Uhl, Vance, Wilson—22.

This action justly excites great indignation throughout the State, and especially among Mr. DREXEL's constituents, a majority of whom indorse his whole course in the Legislature, as well as the resolutions for which he has been censured. They regard this action as a blow aimed at free representation; and, at the proper time and in the proper manner, they will give expression to their indignation in fitting terms, and will most signally rebuke the perpetrators of this new outrage. It can do Mr. Drexel no injury, for he has been guilty of no wrong. The people of Franklin county, and of this entire State, know how to construe it; and they will not be slow in putting the right construction upon it. It will add thousands upon thousands to the Democratic majorities in Ohio at the approaching elections. A large proportion of the members who voted to censure Mr. DREXEL, for faithful representation of an immense majority of his constituents, have themselves been repudiated by the people of their respective counties and districts. They only represent minorities. When this session shall be at an end, they will be politically defunct. Hon. Otto DREXEL will be appreciated and honored long after they are forgotten.

A High-Handed Proceeding.

It seems that the resolution rescinding the one which provided for a sine die adjournment on the 26th of March, had not been signed by the President of the Senate when that body adjourned on Thursday evening. Hence, there must have been a virtual sine die adjournment on that day. But the President of the Senate, when that body stood adjourned until Friday morning, got together a number of the Senators, and received a message from the House, including the rescinding resolution signed by Speaker HUSKELL; and then announced, that he would sign it in the presence of the Senate, when that body could not legally be in session. Then the Clerk of the Senate was directed to make a record of the signing of the resolution, by President STANTON, in the Journal of the 26th, the same as it had been done during the session of that day. On Friday morning, the Senate refused to strike out this interpolated matter, and approved the Journal in that form. Senator KENNY then presented the following protest, which was entered upon the Journal of Friday. It speaks for itself:

SENATOR KENNY'S PROTEST.

WHEREAS, On the night of the 26th day of March, 1863, and more than two hours after the Senate had adjourned over to half past 9 o'clock of the 27th day of March, 1863, a number of Senators met in the Senate Chamber, and were called to order by the President of the Senate, whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives reported a message from the House of Representatives, and was recognized by the President. The message was received and offered to be read at the Clerk's desk, which was accordingly done; and

WHEREAS, Said message contained House Joint Resolution No. 108, rescinding House Joint Resolution No. 100, providing for the adjournment of the present General Assembly on the 14th day of April, 1863; said House resolution providing for such adjournment on the 26th day of March, 1863, sine die; and

WHEREAS, Said last named resolution had passed both branches of the General Assembly, and said House Joint Resolution No. 108 not having been signed by the President of the Senate before the adjournment, on the 26th day of March, 1863—Thereupon announced to those present, that he would sign in the presence of the Senate, House Joint Resolution No. 108, which he also accordingly did, and which proceedings were made a part of the proceedings of the Senate, and entered as such on the Journal of the Senate for the 26th day of March, 1863, in violation of all parliamentary rules and regulations, and with-

out warrant in the Constitution or laws of this State.

The undersigned being of opinion that the Journal of the Senate has, by the proceedings aforesaid, been mutilated, and does contain matter not in accordance with the facts; that the proceedings of the Senate after the adjournment was unwarranted, and that the General Assembly is virtually adjourned; therefore enters his protest against the acts of the President in the premises, and against any further business being transacted by this Senate in a legislative capacity during the present session.

T. J. KENNY.

Another Adjournment.

The Legislature, some time ago, fixed the 26th of March as the day for final adjournment. But as that day approached, the Administration members concluded they must have more time. Hence, they rescinded their first adjournment resolution, and decided to remain here until the 14th of April. No sooner was this done, than both branches adjourned over again from Friday until Tuesday. Such is the course of the majority in this General Assembly. The taxpayers will be called upon to foot the bill!

Democratic Nominations in Cincinnati.

The following excellent ticket was nominated by the Democracy of the city of Cincinnati, at their Convention, on Thursday, the 26th. It will be elected by a large majority:

For Mayor, Joe F. Torrence; Judge of Police Court, Jas. Saffin; City Solicitor, Theo. C. Ware; City Auditor, Geo. W. C. Johnston; City Treasurer, Jackson M. Noble; City Civil Engineer, Theo. J. Peter; Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court, A. J. Mullane; City Commissioner, Jeremiah Kierstead; Recorder of Indictments, Theo. McFarlane; Trustee of Water Works, Alfred Buchanan; Judge of Superior Court, A. G. Carter; Superintendent of Markets, John Dunker.

Camp of the 95th Ohio, near Helena, Arkansas.

Thursday, March 19, 1863.

We are now encamped on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi, four miles below Helena. We managed, after working three or four hours last Monday afternoon, to get up our tents on the sand among the trees, so that we could be tolerably comfortable for the time being. This is one of the sandest places you ever heard of, almost equal to the desert of Sahara, the only difference being that we have plenty of water. My tent is within ten or twelve feet of the water's edge of the Mississippi.

Immediately back of us is a bayou or swamp, extending back I know not how far. There is only a narrow strip of land between the river and the swamp, some two hundred yards wide and extending along the river about half a mile. So we are completely surrounded by water.

On this little piece of sand, I suppose, there are some eight or ten thousand troops encamped. There is plenty of timber growing along the beach and back in the swamp. Some of the boys have been felling trees in the swamp; trying in this way to gain the mainland, but as yet have not succeeded, most of them managing to get a good ducking, which cools off their ardor for making bridges.

The weather is growing decidedly warmer as we go northward. It is intensely hot here when the sun shines out to all his splendor. The boys even now are running around with bare feet, their shirt sleeves rolled up and their collars thrown back. It has actually not rained in this region for nearly a week. The river is very high now. If it should rise a foot or two more, we would be obliged to seek accommodations in the tops of some of the trees. The logs bear unmistakable marks of the whole place having been flooded at some period. Would it not be a fine joke on us if it should be overflowed while we are here?

The river here is between four and five miles wide, looking like a vast lake. There are various rumors in regard to our destination; but I can ascertain nothing definite. I suppose, however, that we are bound for Vicksburg; but by what route we shall go I cannot tell. It is probable we shall go by some Pass to the rear of Vicksburg. It is said that the head of Yazoo Pass is directly opposite here, and that Moon Lake is only six miles off in a direct line, but twenty by the way of the Pass. This little lake is said to be the rendezvous of the Yazoo expedition.

We will doubtless leave this place within a week or ten days. Only a portion of a division can be transported at a time. A few regiments of Quincy's division are still here. They left Memphis two or three weeks prior to the departure of our division. The health of our regiment (the 95th Ohio) is very good. We have but very few sick with us. But the regiment is still growing smaller, we having left some fifty or sixty at Memphis in the Convalescent camp.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Friday, March 27th, Mr. Laug made a motion to correct the Journal, by omitting all relating to the reception of a message from the House containing the resolution rescinding the sine die adjournment of the 26th, and the statement that the President signed the same, for the reason that it was done in the evening, after the Senate adjourned. Explanations followed by several Senators, when Mr. Laug withdrew his motion. Mr. Kenny renewed it, and was seconded by Mr. Kierstead; but the Senate voted it down. Mr. Kenny then entered his protest, declaring that the General Assembly is virtually adjourned, and should transact no more business.

The bill, Amending the law in relation to the Ohio Female College, was passed.

The Senate then, before noon, adjourned until Tuesday, March 31st.

In the House, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the following members were allowed to cast their votes on the preamble and resolutions censuring Mr. Drexel:

Yeas—Messrs. Babcock, Cory, Howard and Schell—4.

Nays—Messrs. Blocker, Snyder, Smith and Thorpe—4.

Mr. Winans, the Republican member from Greene, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House censured Mr. Drexel, and proceeded to discuss the motion. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the preamble and resolutions of censure contained charges against Mr. D. that are not true. The House, he said, had done him, as well as itself, great injustice by adopting them.

In the afternoon, a quorum could not be kept together, and nothing was done. Pending Mr. Wynans's motion to reconsider the vote on the Drexel censure, the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 31st.

The Case of Mr. Otto Drexel.

It does not appear to strike those gentlemen of the Ohio Legislature who are seeking to expel, or otherwise discipline, Mr. Otto Drexel, a member of the House from Franklin county, that Mr. Drexel may, perhaps, be a better representative than they are of the opinions of his own constituents. The offense of Mr. Drexel consists in the fact that he offered in his place for adoption, certain resolutions upon the state of the country. These resolutions are identical with those passed by a late State Democratic Convention in Connecticut, and affirm the doctrine of State Rights under the Constitution, as opposed to certain legislative and executive plans of encroachment.

The constitution of all legislative bodies, so long as any freedom is permitted, would seem to require that, until the contrary is distinctly shown, every member be presumed to be a faithful representative of the will of those by whom he is elected. If he is, and is guilty of no offensive misconduct, there is no power on earth by which he can be legitimately censured or displaced. The Constitution of the State, under whose provisions he holds his seat, prescribes no form of opinion, establishes no standard of State loyalty. It would be better, perhaps, if members of local Legislatures would confine their labors strictly to the affairs of the State and the furtherance of its particular interests; but this no one pretends to do, and the precedent of an assumption of national discretion and responsibility has been too long and too firmly established to permit it to be called in question, or to expose any one to censure on account of a fresh example.

The original resolutions of Mr. Drexel propose his expulsion; but it is evident that these cannot be carried: 1. because he has committed no offense, such as the Constitution contemplates, as cause for that penalty; and 2. for the want of the two-thirds majority required to enact him; the programming has been changed, and the punishment now proposed is that of official excommunication. "We will"—say the resolutions—"hereafter withhold from Mr. Otto Drexel all fellowship, and treat him as an enemy to the Union, to the Constitution, and laws of his country, and an unfit associate for loyal men."

This is after the manner of the school boy, who told another, "If I can't whip you, I'll denounce you to my class." The Republican majority resolve that they will not do this. Acquaintance, put him under an interdiction, turn up their noses at him, bite their thumbs when he passes. They won't ask him to drink, won't drink with him when he invites them, won't bow to his wife or his mother when they meet her on the public promenade—in short, they propose to enact a law, and in their own persons, to carry it into execution. They will, of course, the same way these who vote against the resolution; and the general practice of mutual denunciation, biting thumbs and turning up of noses will be inaugurated by legislative authority at the Capital of Ohio, greatly to the reproach of the State, the dispatch of business, the dignity of members, and the harmony of the Legislature.—*Cin. Eng. of Friday.*

It has been officially ordered that no person shall be allowed to pass out of, or come within, the lines of the Department of Washington on the south side of the Potomac—contrabands alone excepted.

Another Candidate Declines to Run on the Republican Ticket.

Mr. BROWN declined very promptly to run for School Director, after he had been nominated by the Republican Convention of this City. The Journal of Friday morning contains another card of declination which speaks for itself. It is as follows:

COLUMBUS, O., March 26, 1863.

ED. JOURNAL.—I was greatly surprised when I read the Journal of this morning, to see that I had been nominated for City Solicitor on the Republican ticket, transformed in title to the Union ticket. I was once deceived by such machinations a year ago last summer and fall, when the Republican party proposed to lay aside, for a time, party ties and party struggles, and join with the people its whole strength for the support of the Constitution and the Union. I found it was only a transformation in name, the object remained the same. When I saw the ticket, it was the first intimation that I had that my name was going to be placed before the Convention as a nominee. Had I been advised by my friends, before the sitting of the Convention, that my name was going to be so used, I would have at once declined to be a nominee.

It is not agreeable to my feelings now, nor is it agreeable to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for any position; as I have supported the principles of the Democracy in the past, and shall continue to do so in the future. I shall support the party which cherishes these principles, because, I believe it will preserve the Constitution and the Union—I mean the Democratic party. I therefore very respectfully decline the nomination.

JAMES G. BULL.

In the guerilla fight at Chantilly, March 25, we lost thirty-nine prisoners, three killed and one mortally wounded.

Great Honors to a Negro—A Diplomatic Dinner Given Him.

The Court Journal at Washington says: "Secretary Seward gave a diplomatic dinner last evening in honor of Colonel Roumain, representative from Haiti. The following Representatives were present: Baron Gervais, Russian Minister, Lord Lyons, English Minister, and M. Mercier, French Minister. The other guests were Secretary Chase, Postmaster-General Blair, Senators Sumner, Harris and Morgan, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, and Geo. Goodrich, Secretary of Legation at Bremen."

Colonel Roumain is a black and shiny negro! How fast is the progress of events! When the "nigger" was told, years ago, that the object of the Abolition crusade was toward negro social as well as political equality, it was indignantly denied by the Administration priests. There is a spectacle presented above that white men may well ponder over!

"Be Warned in Time!"

Under this head the following order is published:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. FOR ARRESTING AND RETURNING ADVENTURERS AND DEBERTERS. INDIANAPOLIS, March 23, 1863.

All deserters and absentees from the army are hereby notified that one of their number, who has been apprehended and tried for desertion, will in a few days be shot to death in this city. Will you now take the advice of those who mean well for you and the country, and deliver yourselves up while yet there is time? After the 1st of April next it will be too late. The whole community should bear their selves and see that not one of this class is at large in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois by that time.

MILO S. HASCALL, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Important to Absent Soldiers.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GEN. OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, O., March 26, 1863.

Soldiers absent without leave or over time, may obtain transportation to Columbus, by applying to any ticket agent at Railroad stations throughout the State, on or before 31st inst.

Geo. B. WRIGHT, Quartermaster-General Ohio.

[Press throughout the State please copy and notice.]

mar26/63.

INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford themselves no dressing. Helms-street's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 305 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. nov25-42wcm

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT

if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, sometimes fatal.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and Croup, they are inimitable. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proven their efficacy by a test of many years. FRANK SWANWICK and SONS, who use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers, who wear the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. JAS. D. SWANWICK

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never so fully in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring a system to perfect health when suffering from general debility, Protrusion Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress, at any other time, as miscarriages would be the result. Each box contains 50 Pills. Price 50 Cents.

DR. HARVEY'S Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Harbored Menstruation, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 30 pages, sent free by mail, address, J. B. RAY, M. D., 70 Cedar St., New York City. Sent by mail, confidentially, when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid by J. B. RAY, M. D., 70 Cedar St., New York City. Postoffice Box 5, 679. mar26-42wcm

Removed from his old office.

Dr. A. B. WILLIAMS, W. Broadway, near High-st., Columbus, O., has devoted himself for a series of years to the treatment of certain private diseases. He may be consulted at his office on Broadway, near the Exchange Bank.

Jas. H. HUNT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ADVERTISED Saturday 28th, No. 107 & 109, South 4th-street will not take place. The property having been disposed of privately. Six cents required to pay the postage.

Sent by mail, confidentially, when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid by J. B. RAY, M. D., 70 Cedar St., New York City. Postoffice Box 5, 679. mar26-42wcm

Mayor's Proclamation.

To the Qualified Electors of the City of Columbus: On Monday, the sixth day of April, 1863, an election will be held in said city for the purpose of electing one Mayor, one City Marshal, one City Solicitor, two School Directors two Trustees to serve as members of the City Council in each of the following wards: Nos. 4, 7, 8 and 9, and one Trustee to serve as a member of the City Council in each of the remaining wards, to wit: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. This election will be held at the following places, to wit: In the 1st ward at Franklin's office corner of Spring and Front streets; 2d ward—Buckeye House; 3d ward—City Clerk's office; 4th ward—Zettler House; 5th ward—South Engine House; 6th ward—Laurence Schaefer's; 7th ward—First door south of V. Hettelmeier's Grocery; 8th ward—North Engine House; 9th ward—Exchange Hotel.

The polls will be opened at six o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

W. RAY, THOMAS, Mayor.

March 24, 1863—11th election.

[Fast copy.]

353 RUBIA MILLS. 355

353 and 355 Washington Street, New York City.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE

Put up in the following Pounds, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 7 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds:

Java, Maracabo, Rio, and Various Other Brands of Superior Coffees.

We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us, or to our Agents, Messrs. Place & Jones, 183 Chambers street, corner Washington Street, New York City, will receive prompt attention.

The retail trade supplied by first class jobbing houses in the various cities.

TABER & PLACE.

U. S. Trade Price List furnished on application.

mar27-42wcm

Double thick Flint Glass Lamp Chimnies, Called "Nut Crackers,"

FOR SALE AT O. P. FRAY'S CHINA STORE, 239 South High Street.

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Magic Time Observer,

The Perfection of Mechanism!

BRING A HUNTING AND OVER EYE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED, WITH PATENT BELT DRIVE IMPROVEMENT.

The New York Illustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10, '63, page 147, voluntarily says: "We have been shown a most glowing novelty, of which the Herald of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the Magic Time Observer and is a hunting and open face watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepieces for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it a compass with luminous hands, its own driving attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The case of this watch is composed of two metals, the outer of 10 carat gold and the inner one of solid silver. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece."

Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, \$200. Sent by mail, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at Wholesale, \$25. If sent by mail the postage is 30 cents.

Address: BURNARD BROS., Sole Importers, 35 & 55 Nassau street, John St., New York.

mar25-42wcm

FOR RENT.

A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the National Road 1/4 of a mile east of the city, known as the Dr. Miller property. Said house contains nine rooms, all in good repair, with good well and cistern, a good stable and carriage house. The house is also very fine fruit on the premises and a large amount of shrubbery. I will rent the house with from one to fifty-three acres of land, as may be desired, for those desiring to see the house, or to inquire of John Joyce at the office of the Public Works over Reddick's hat store.

mar23-42wcm

AMUSEMENTS.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S Conversations with the People.

Naughton Hall.

Monday Evening, March 30th.

Subject—England, its Hypocrisy

Bankruptcy and Downfall.

Seetions, or individuals who wish to engage Mr. TRAIN, can address us at Cincinnati, for ten days.

Tickets 25 Cents.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.